Supporting English Language Learners in the STEM Disciplines

2016 OELAS Conference

Goals

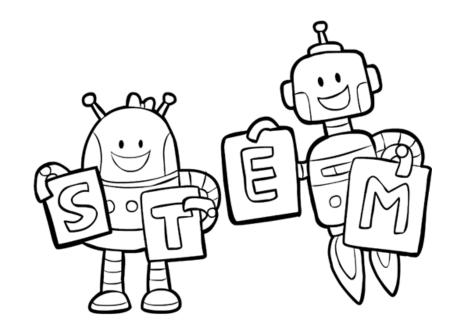
Participants will:

- Integrate the STEM disciplines in an effective and meaningful manner to improve both academic language and content area knowledge of English Language Learners.
- Investigate research-based resources and strategies to develop integrated STEM teaching and learning opportunities for English Language Learners.

What is STEM?

Write down your personal definition of STEM teaching and learning.

Be ready to share one or two sentences/ phrases with your group.



Why STEM?

According to a report from the National Academy of Sciences, the fields of science, technology, and education hold a paramount place in the modern world...

but there are not enough qualified workers in the US entering the STEM professions.



From Silos...



Science Instruction

 to use scientific knowledge and processes



Technology Instruction

 to shape and change the physical world to meet needs



Engineering Instruction

 to engage in a systematic practice of design to achieve solutions to particular human problems



Mathematics Instruction

 to analyze, reason, and communicate ideas effectively as they pose, formulate, solve, and interpret solutions to mathematical problems

...to Integration



STEM <u>education</u> is an integrated, interdisciplinary approach to learning that provides hands-on and relevant learning experiences for students.

STEM <u>learning</u> engages students and equips them with critical thinking, problem solving, creative and collaborative skills, and ultimately establishes connections between the school, work place, community and the global economy.

STEM <u>instruction</u> helps students in developing conceptual understanding in science and mathematical concepts, technical and engineering practices, and disciplinary discourse.

Goals in STEM Education for Students

- STEM literacy
- 21st century competencies
- STEM workforce readiness
- Interest and engagement
- Ability to make the connections among STEM disciplines and Arizona academic standards



ILLP or SEI?

Mainstream Classroom - ILLP

 ELP Standards to <u>differentiate</u> instruction

SEI Classroom

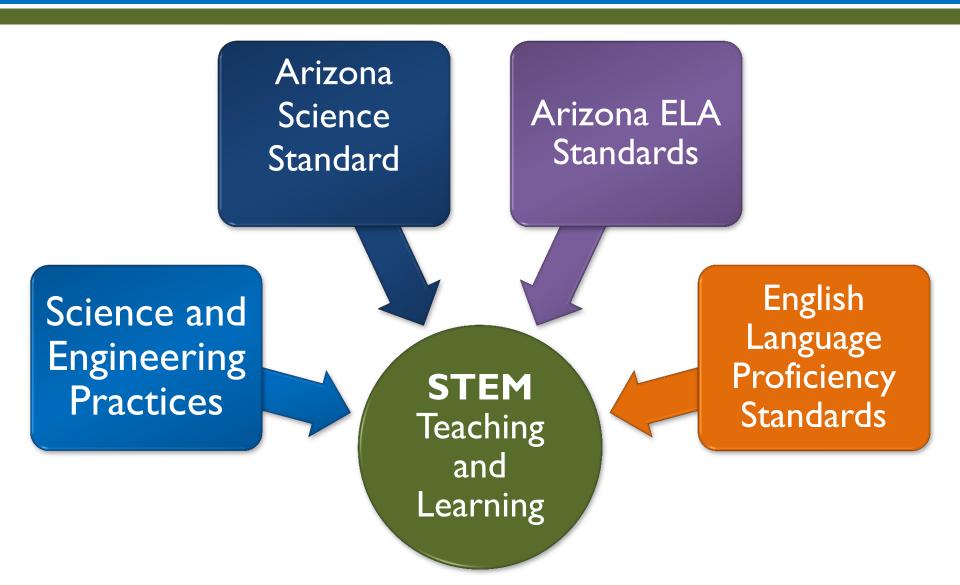
- ELP Standards <u>drive</u> instruction
- Use science content within the time allocations

Arizona Science Standard A Framework for K-12
Science Education
Science and Engineering
Practices

Arizona ELA
Standards

English Language
Proficiency
Standards

Standards Connections



Engagement for ALL Students

Practices in Mathematics, Science & Engineering, and Literacy								
Math		Science & Engineering		Literacy				
M1.	Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.	S1.	Asking questions (for science) and defining problems (for	L1.	Demonstrate independence in reading complex texts, and writing and speaking about them.			
	Reason abstractly and quantitatively.		engineering). Developing and using models.	L2.	Build a strong base of knowledge through content rich texts.			
М3.	Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.		Planning and carrying out investigations. Analyzing and interpreting	L3.	Obtain, synthesize, and report findings clearly and effectively in response to task and purpose.			
	Model with mathematics. Use appropriate tools	S5.	data. Using mathematics,	L4.	Construct viable arguments and critique reasoning of others.			
M6.	strategically. Attend to precision.		information and computer technology, and computational thinking.	L5.	Read, write, and speak grounded in evidence.			
	Look for and make use of structure.	S6.	Constructing explanations (for science) and designing	L6.	Use technology and digital media strategically and capably.			
M8.	Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.	S7.			Come to understand other perspectives and cultures through reading, listening, and			
		S8.	evidence. Obtaining, evaluating, and communicating information.		collaborations.			

The 5Es

EVALUATION

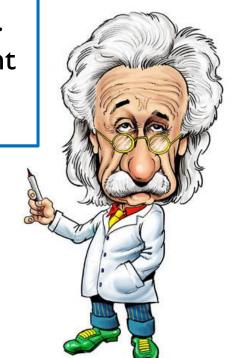
- Students assess their knowledge, skills and abilities.
- Activities permit evaluation of student development and lesson effectiveness.
- Students explain their understanding of concepts and processes.
- New concepts and skills are introduced as conceptual clarity and cohesion are sought.

ELABORATION

 Activities allow students to apply concepts in contexts, and build on or extend understanding and skill.

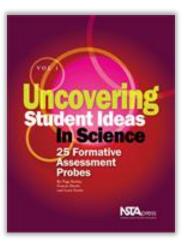
EVALUATION

- Students assess their knowledge, skills and abilities.
- Activities permit evaluation of student development and lesson effectiveness.



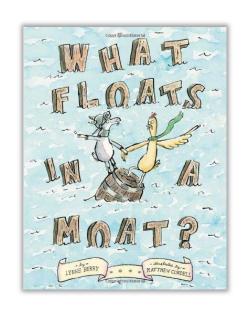
 Intended to capture students' attention, get them thinking, raise questions, access prior knowledge



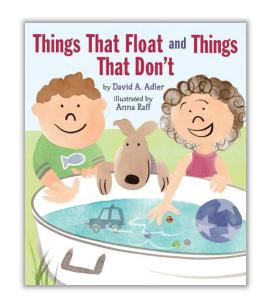


Page Keeley http://uncoveringstudentideas.org/

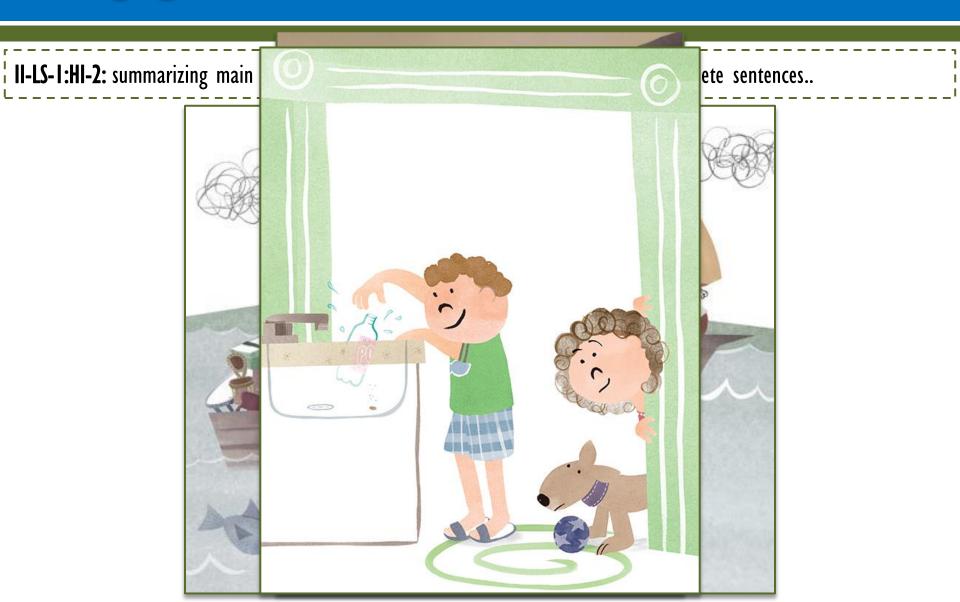




In the texts, the big idea of floating and sinking is investigated throughout the stories to help students understand that different properties are suited to different purposes.



Listening and Speaking



Listening and Speaking



lack-l:HI-7: responding to academic discussions by sharing one's view on facts, ideas, and/or events using academic vocabulary.

"Will a piece of aluminum foil that is crushed into a loose ball sink or float?

What if it was made into a very tight ball?"



Listening and Speaking



II-LS-I:HI-7: responding to academic discussions by sharing one's view on facts, ideas, and/or events using academic vocabulary.

II-LS-2:HI-5: asking and responding to academic questions using complete sentences.

- Response stems
 - I think because...
 - I think _____ will ____ because...
- Visual scaffold
 - Sort and use key words











Tiered Vocabulary



Tier I

- Most basic words
- Rarely require instruction in school

shape

Tier 2

- Words that are of high frequency for mature language users and are found across a variety of domains
- Instruction adds productivity to an individual's ability
- sink
- float
- displace
- matter

Tier 3

- Words whose frequency of use is quite low and is often limited to specific domains
- Best learned when needed in a content area
- buoyancy
- density
- Properties of Matter

Explore

 The opportunity for students to observe, test ideas, record data, return to their original questions.



Explore

Listening and Speaking



II-LS-I:HI-7: responding to academic discussions by sharing one's view on facts, ideas, and/or events using academic vocabulary.

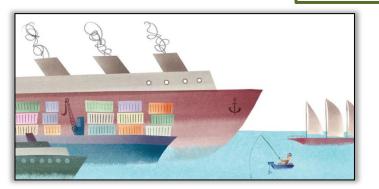
! II-LS-2:HI-5: asking and responding to academic questions using complete sentences.

Will it sink or will it float? Explain your reasoning.

How about a half-stick of clay?

What happens when you change the shape? Form it into the shape of a boat.

What happens when you add marbles to the boat?

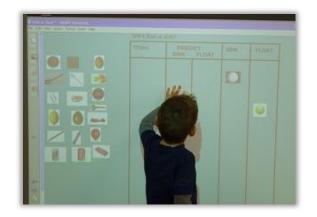


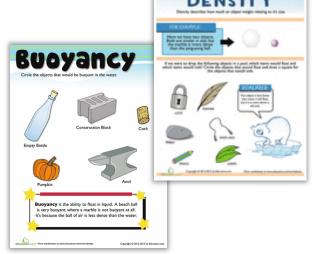
Do you think too many marbles could sink the boat?

Explain

- Students demonstrate their conceptual understanding, process skills, or behaviors – learners need opportunities to explain their understanding of the concept.
- Formally provide definitions, explanations and new labels.
 With older students is would also include introducing of models, laws, theories.







Explain

Discussion to Writing

My boat design.	My boat in the water.
Prediction:	Actual:

Explain

Writing



II-W-5:HI-2: gathering information to answer questions about a topic or event for a report.

Discussion to Writing

My boat design	When I put my boat in the water, it
(sketch and description)	looked like this
If I add pennies to my boat, I predict	After adding marbles to my boat, it
that	looked like this
I predict that I'll add pennies.	My boat held pennies.

 Students engage in discussions and information seeking activities. Students apply their understanding of the concept by conducting additional activities.



· ·			
Day	Phase	Moonrise	Moonset
1	New Moon	Rises around sunrise. Is in the sky all day long, although it is hard to see.	Sets around sunset. Is not seen in the night sky.
7			C-41
	First Quarter Moon	Rises around noon.	Sets around midnight.
14	Full Moon	Rises around sunset. Is seen all night.	Sets around sunrise
21	Last Quarter Moon	Rises around midnight.	Sets at noon.

The Problem:

How would you design a boat that can float holding the most pennies?



Listening & Speaking



| II-LS-I:HI-6: following multiple-step directions which include prepositions.

II-LS-I:HI-7: responding to academic discussions by sharing one's view on facts, ideas, and/or events using academic vocabulary.





The Problem:

How would you design a boat that can float holding the most pennies?

Discussion Stems:

- I noticed...
- I disagree with _____ because...
 Could you tell me more about

- What if we?
- What would happen if
 ?
- I agree with _____ because...
 Could you give me an example?

Constraints

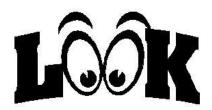
What are some things you must take into consideration while designing your boat?

- You have 15 minutes to complete the task.
- You must use the supplies provided.
- You must design a boat using aluminum foil that will hold the most pennies without sinking or taking on water.
- You will need to provide support and evidence for your design.

What problem are you trying to solve?

What does success look like?

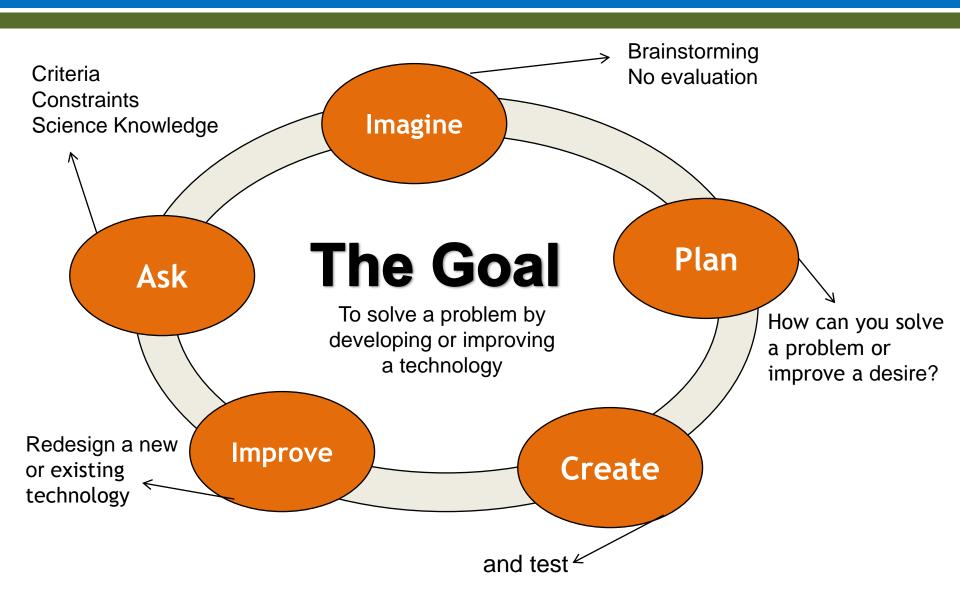
How will you know if you have accomplished the task?



- What should the final product should look like or be able to do?
- Collect data, record findings, and track your work.

Gather, Reason, Communicate

Engineering Design Process



Building Connections

- Additional reading to support the challenge
- Connections to real-life and current day

Why Do Boats Float and Rocks Sink?

ReadWorks

Why Do Boats Float and Rocks Sink?

By Dr. Hany Farid, Dartmouth College

When an object is placed in water, there are two primary forces acting on it. The force of gravity yields a downward force and a buoyancy force yields an upward force. The gravity yielus a uuwnwaru roice and a buoyancy roice yielus an upwaru roice. The gravitational force is determined by the object's Weight, and the buoyancy force is determined gravitational force is determined by the object's weight, and the buoyancy force is determined.

by the weight of the water displaced by the object when it is placed in water. If the gravitational force is less than the buoyancy force then the object floats (a boat); otherwise, it sinks (a rock). That is, if an object weighs less than the weight of the water it displaces, then it

floats; otherwise, it sinks. Read on for a more ReadWorks

Fact 1. When an object is placed in water, "make room" for the object (e.g., when you of the water rises).

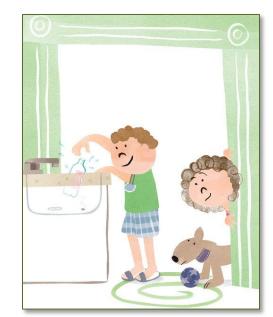
Talk About Dense

When you drop ice cubes into a glass of water, the ice floats to the top. Why? Ice is not as dense as water. But is that always a cold, hard fact?

In most substances, the solid form is more dense than the liquid form. A bar of solid gold, for example, sinks to the bottom of a bucket of liquid gold.

Non-fiction: Talk About Dense

Scientists have been trying to determine why water is an exception. In the process, they have developed a new kind of ice that is denser than water.





Building Connections

Reading



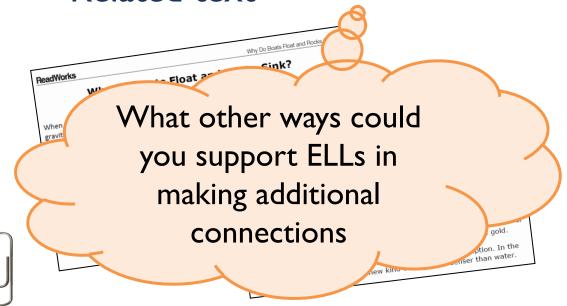
II-R-4:HI-3: locating facts and answering questions about text.

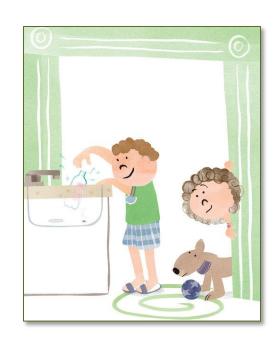
II-R-4:HI-5: sequencing a story or event with a beginning, middle and end with transition words/ phrases in complete sentences.

lacktriangleright II-R-4:HI-6: making connections to text while reading.

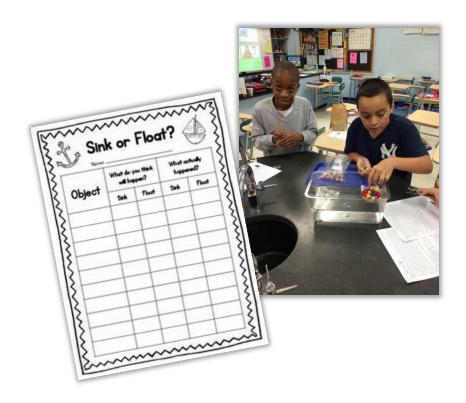
Pre-read text to be completed as a class

Related text



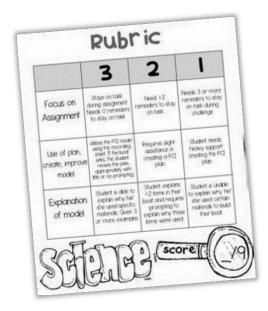


 Students use the skills they have acquired to evaluate their understanding and receive feedback on their explanations.





- Includes both formative and summative evaluations of student learning.
- Engaging students in the Practices allows for authentic opportunities to assess.





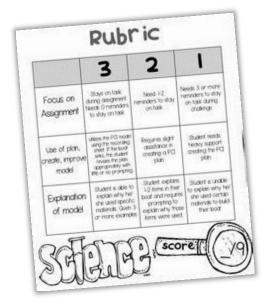
Writing



II-W-I:HI-3: completing a written summary of the key events or ideas of informational text using simple sentences.

II-W-5:HI-I: formulating and writing questions about a topic or event in order to gather research for a report.

II-W-5:HI-3: writing a three paragraph report including a title and three facts based on collected data about objects, people or events.



One thing I learned: _____

Self-Reflection

- Something new I learned about ____ is ...
- I contributed to the group's design by...
- I shared my ideas by...
- I listened to my group member's ideas by...
- In my next group challenge, I will ...

Something my group did well: _____

Group-Reflection

Something my group can improve on for the next challenge:



- How did you design a boat that can float holding the most pennies?
- What did you have to consider in designing a boat that can float holding the most pennies possible?

Think Your ideas go here. Listen to and record your partner's ideas here.

Share

Talk with your partner to come to some common understanding and write our joint ideas here.

Writing



| II-W-I:HI-3: completing a written summary of the key events or ideas of informational text using simple sentences.

lack-1: II-W-5:HI-I: formulating and writing questions about a topic or event in order to gather research for a report.

- How did you design a boat that can float?
- What did you have to think about when you built your boat?

Think

Your ideas go here.

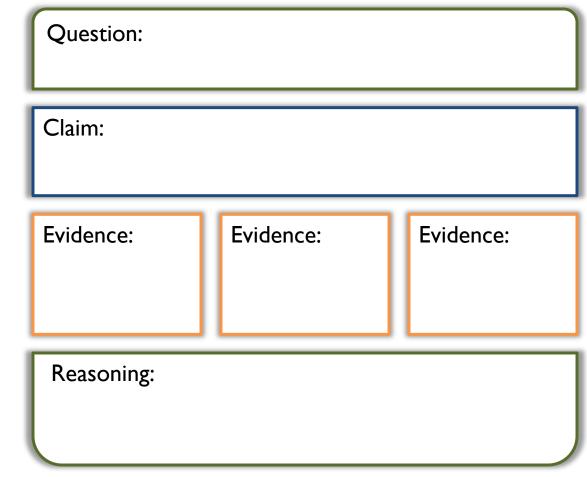
Pair

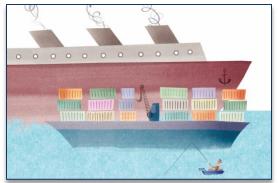
Listen to and record your partner's ideas here.

Share

Talk with your partner to come to some common understanding and write our joint ideas here.

What could you do to scaffold this task for the ELLs in your class?





Writing



II-W-5:HI-3: writing a three paragraph report including a title and three facts based on collected data about objects, people or events.

- sentence frames
- a word bank

 (e.g. vocabulary,
 transition words)
- completecollaboratively



Student could complete a visual representation of understandings (includes labels).

Wrap-up

The science investigations and engineering challenges allow students to gain and demonstration science understandings and language acquisition in multiple ways.

Self-Reflection:

- What are two strategies am I taking away today that I can implement in my instruction tomorrow?
- How am I going to support my ELLs so that they can successfully access the STEM disciplines?

Contact Us

Jen Gutierrez

STEM Education Specialist
K-12 Standards
Arizona Department of Education

602-364-1803 Jen.Gutierrez@azed.gov

Denella Kirkland

Education Program Specialist
OELAS

Arizona Department of Education

602-542-4836

Denella.Kirkland@azed.gov